

## 軟膏劑의 硬度에 關한 研究 (Ⅱ)

藥典收載軟膏劑의 外見上의 對數硬度

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### The Study Concerned with the Hardness of Ointment (Ⅱ)

The Apparent Logarithmic Hardness of Ointment Registered  
on the Pharmacopeia of Korea.

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According to previous paper, the hardness of semi-solid as ointments and suppositories causes the tough or skin, the pain and connected with absorption, the state of spread or the efficiency of drug.

When the hardening agent or the softening agent is added to ointment which is registered on the pharmacopeia of the republic of Korea, the experimental data by apparent logarithmic hardness are shown is Table 1.

The results are as the following.

- 1) In case of the softening agent which is added to ointment base, each has shown two different equation with differented slope as  $k_1$  and  $k_2$  value determined (Fig. 1, 2).
- 2) When the hardening agent is added to same ointment base, these studies indicated that there is a direct correlation between  $k_1$  and  $k_2$ . However, in case of softening agent  $k_1$  and  $k_2$  are

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not correlated as indicated in Fig. 3~8.

- 3) On condition of same ointment base, the critical point is proportional to  $k_1$
- 4) The second effect is at least 3~17 times more sensitive than the first effect or ~~is at least 3 times more sensitive~~. Therefore, the results presented in this paper. Suggest that, when the drug is added to a certain ointment base, it should be added within this first effect before the critical point is reached.

## 緒論

各種 軟膏劑나 坐劑와 같은 半固型體에 있어서의 硬度는 藥物의 塗布狀態<sup>1~3)</sup>와 藥効<sup>4~6)</sup>에도 관계가 있을 뿐만 아니라 1955년 미국에서, 1956년부터서는 日本에서는 中村氏 등이 研究한 바 塗布率이 나쁜 굳은 軟膏劑나 坐劑는 皮膚의 角化<sup>7)</sup>, 혹은 疼痛을 일으키는 점으로 보아 부작용<sup>8~10)</sup>과 밀접한 관계가 있음을 밝혔으며 그후 美國에서는 American society for testing material<sup>11, 12)</sup> 規格試驗基準을 作用하여 粘度에 依하여 半固型體의 硬度에 관한 概念을 生覺했으나 既報한 바와 같은 모순점<sup>13~14)</sup>들이 있었고 프랑스의 Brinell<sup>15)</sup>에 의한 數值는 그 경우 천만단위까지도 나타나기 때문에 實際的인 利用價值가 없었으며 그후 現在까지 半固型體의 硬度에 관한 概念도 全然 論議되어 있지 않아 藥効에 관한 品質, 理論上이나 實際問題點에 對하여서도 時急한 감이 있다.

本實驗은 이와같은 點에서 試圖하였으며 이미 第1報에 發表<sup>17)</sup>한바 있으나 軟膏劑과 坐劑와 같은 半固型體의 단단함이 藥効에 미치는 影響에 관한 理論上의 肉半침이 없어서 임의으로 對數硬度라는 單位를 두 바 있다.

著者는 既報를 기초로 하여 基劑에 固型物質로서, 軟化劑로서 첨가할 때 이들의 종류와 含量이 基劑의 粘度와 對數硬度에 미치는 影響, 그리고 이들사이의 相關關係에 對하여 보고자 한다.

## 實驗方法

### A) 試料의 配置

實驗에 使用한 基劑는 第1報와 같이 大韓藥典規定<sup>18)</sup>에 準하였고 첨가물질로서

硬化劑	Zinc oxide, Salicylic acid Soluble starch, Talc
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—植物油 : Olive oil  
 軟化剤  
 —界面活性剤 : Tween 80

을 각각 사용하였다.

但各試料는同一製劑에對하여各各5個單位로製造하였고製造上에서오는오차를줄이도록하였다. 일단만들어진試料는乳劑나其他混合成分間의成熟을위하여10日間放置한 다음貫入度測定前에4°C의恒溫에서一定時間을維持시킨후測定하였다.

### B) 貫入度의 测定

American standard testing material에準하여第1報에서와같이測定하였다.

## 實驗結果 및 考察

Fig. 1, 2.에서基剤에軟化剤를加하는경우基剤의종류와軟化剤의종류에는관계없이2個의 다른기울기를갖는다.本實驗에서는便宜上임의로처음의기울기를 $k_1$ 이라하여一次영향이라하고2번째의기울기를 $k_2$ 라고하여二차영향으로, 바뀌는점을일계점이라고한다면同一基剤의條件下에서는 $k_1$ 이큰物質을 $k_2$ 이적어지는反對的인數值關係이며 $k_1$ 이큰물질은적은物質보다임계점이빨리일어났다.

Fig. 3~8.에서와같이基剤에固型物質을첨가하는경우는軟化剤를첨가하는경우와마찬가지로각기값이다른 $k_1, k_2$ 를가지나이때는同一基剤의경우에 $k_1$ 이큰物質은 $k_2$ 도커지는비례적인數值關係이며역시 $k_1$ 이큰첨가제의경우임계점도더빨리일어나거나혹은경우에따라同時에일어나는경우는있어도 $k_2$ 가적은첨가제보다더늦게일어나지는않는다.모든基剤에同一하게zinc oxide가가장크게對數硬度에影響을미쳤으며다음이salicylic acid, soluble starch, talc의順序대로對數硬度에影響을주었다.

1, 2次 영향을 갖게되는 것은軟膏剤가成熟한후에鹽을形成하는게아닌가하여현미경으로軟膏剤의내부구조를관찰한結果이는coalescence에依한것으로고려된다.

Table 1. The effect on the hardness of ointment (1)

Fig. No.	Ointment	Additives	Influenced log ha- rdness	Contents (%)	Critical point (%)	$k_1$	$k_2$	$\log Ha/\% \times$ 1000 in the first effect	$\log Ha/\% \times$ 1000 in the second effect.
1	Simple	Olive oil	3.75	93	69	-0.37	-1.67	18.3	103.8
		Tween 80	"	97	75	-0.35	-24.0	15.5	118.1
2	Boric acid	Olive oil	1.76	85	62	-0.17	-2.00	7.4	57.1
	Zinc oxide	Tween 80	"	93	76	-0.15	-27.0	6.5	74.1
3	Zinc oxide	Zinc oxide	1.1563	29	17	0.43	1.34	18.8	70.0
		Salicylic acid	"	33	17	0.23	1.29	9.4	62.5

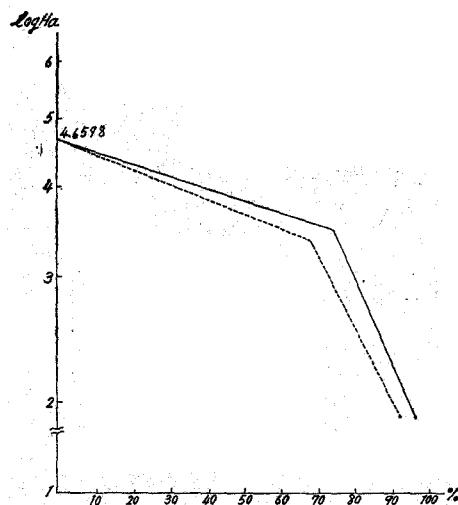


Fig. 1. Illustrating curve shows the relationship between the logarithmic hardness of the simple ointment and percentage of tween 80 and olive oil.

Kye: — Tween 80, ... Olive oil

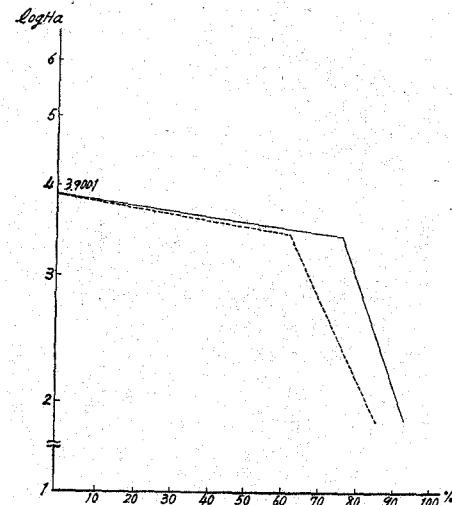


Fig. 2. Illustrating curve shows the relationship between the logarithmic hardness of the boric acid and zinc oxide ointment and percentage of tween 80 and olive oil.

Kye: — Tween 80, ... Olive oil

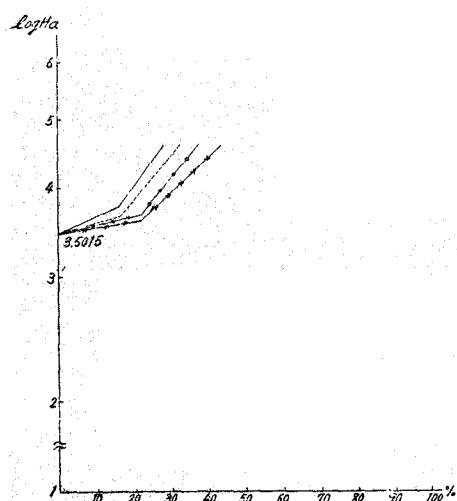


Fig. 3. Illustrating curve shows the relationship between the logarithmic hardness of the zinc oxide ointment and percentage of zinc oxide, salicylic acid, starch and talc.

Kye: — Zinc oxide, ... Salicylic acid  
—o— Starch, —x— Talc

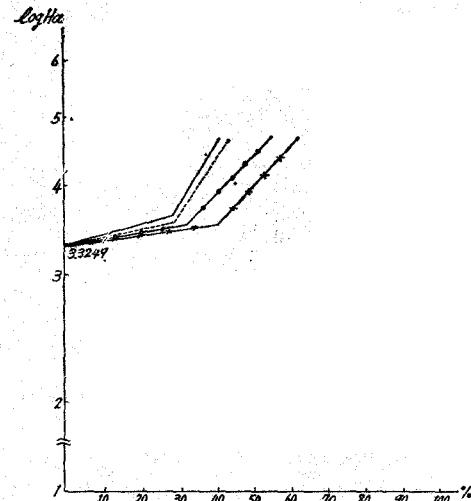
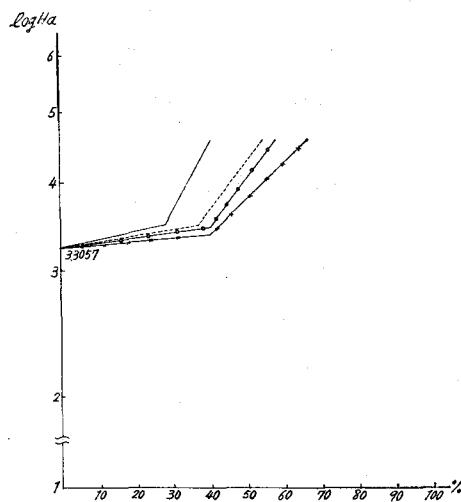


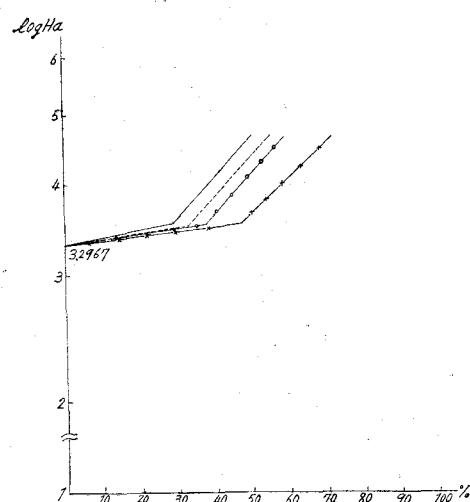
Fig. 4. Illustrating curve shows the relationship between the logarithmic hardness of the yellow mercury oxide ointment and percentage of zinc oxide, salicylic acid, starch and talc.

Kye: — Zinc oxide, ... Salicylic acid  
—o— Starch, —x— Talc



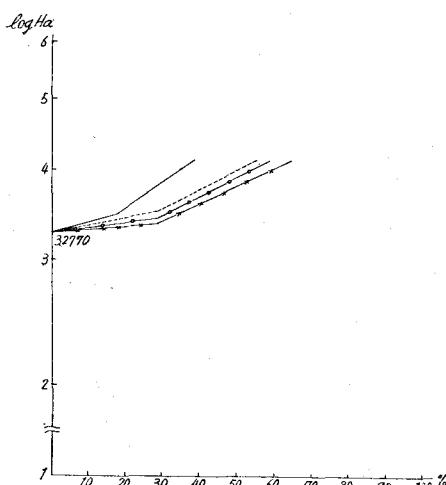
**Fig. 5.** Illustrating curve shows the relationship between the logarithmic hardness of the white ointment and percentage of zinc oxide, salicylic acid, starch and talc.

Kye: — Zinc oxide, ... Salicylic acid  
—o— Starch, —x— Talc



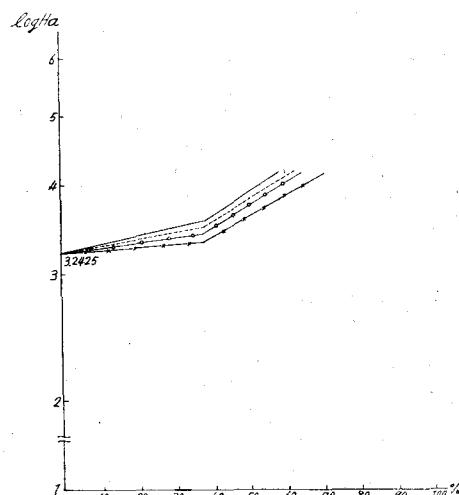
**Fig. 6.** Illustrating curve shows the relationship between the logarithmic hardness of the ammoniate mercury chloride ointment and percentage of zinc oxide, salicylic acid, starch and talc.

Kye: — Zinc oxide, ... Salicylic acid  
—o— Starch, —x— Talc



**Fig. 7.** Illustrating curve shows the relationship between the logarithmic hardness of the yellow ointment and percentage of zinc oxide, salicylic acid, starch and talc.

Kye: — Zinc oxide, ... Salicylic acid  
—o— Starch, —x— Talc



**Fig. 8.** Illustrating curve shows the relationship between the logarithmic hardness of the boric acid ointment and percentage of zinc oxide, salicylic acid, starch and talc.

Kye: — Zinc oxide, ... Salicylic acid  
—o— Starch, —x— Talc

	Starch	"	38	23	0.22	1.26	9.1	62.3
	Talc	"	44	23	0.18	0.95	7.8	46.9
4 Yellow	Zinc oxide	1.3329	41	29	0.27	1.80	11.1	84.4
	Mercury oxide	Salicylic acid	"	44	29	0.22	1.50	6.0
	Starch	"	55	33	0.17	1.16	5.3	55.0
	Talc	"	62	41	0.13	1.11	5.0	53.7
5 White	Zinc oxide	1.3521	41	29	0.21	1.84	8.6	91.7
	Salicylic acid	"	55	38	0.18	1.36	7.3	63.0
	Starch	"	58	41	0.17	1.29	6.9	61.8
	Talc	"	67	41	0.10	1.27	4.4	45.0
6 Ammoniate Mercury chloride	Zinc oxide	1.3611	50	29	0.20	1.15	7.7	54.2
	Salicylic acid	"	55	33	0.19	1.07	7.6	50.4
	Starch	"	58	38	0.18	1.03	7.5	50.1
	Talc	"	71	48	0.17	0.97	5.3	48.2
7 Yellow	Zinc oxide	1.3808	38	17	0.25	1.28	11.8	56.2
	Salicylic acid	"	55	29	0.25	0.88	8.6	43.5
	Starch	"	58	29	0.13	0.83	5.5	42.1
	Talc	"	64	29	0.09	0.74	4.5	35.7
8 Boric acid	Zinc oxide	1.4153	58	38	0.20	1.14	8.2	55.5
	Salicylic acid	"	62	38	0.16	1.00	6.8	48.8
	Starch	"	64	38	0.11	0.97	4.7	47.7
	Talc	"	71	38	0.06	0.90	2.4	40.0

## 結論

著者は第一報에서 報告한 15種의 軟膏劑中에서 8種의 연고제를 基劑로 하여 고형물질 연화제를 첨가하여 얻은 硬度에 관련된 事項을 實驗한 結果는 다음과 같다.

- 1) 基劑에 軟化劑나 硬化劑가 첨가될 때 각기 2개의 다른 기울기를 얻는다.
- 2) 一定한 基劑에 軟化劑가 첨가될 경우  $k_1$ 과  $k_2$ 는 반비례적인 수치관계이다.
- 3) 임계점은 同一基劑의 條件下에서  $k_1$ 에 比例하여 일어난다.
- 4) 이차영향은 일차영향보다 3~17배 가량 강하게 對數硬度에 영향을 주며 二次影響에서 급격히 對數硬에 미치는 影響이 커지기 때문에 藥効에도 影響을 우려하여 어느 藥物을 첨가할 경우는 임계점 범위내인 一次影響의 범위내에서 行하여야 하지 않을까 生覺된다.

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